

BLACK'S PEN GIVES OFFICIAL LIFE TO GREATER NEW YORK.

The Governor's Signature Affixed to the Charter on Tuesday—Platt Gets the Pen.

After Seven Years' Discussion Cities Artificially Separated Unite as the Second Municipality of the World.

GOVERNOR BLACK yesterday signed the Greater New York charter, and the second city of the world sprung into being. The birth of this giant child will be registered on January 1, 1898, when her official existence begins.

The movement toward consolidation of the territory that surrounds the gateway of the New World took tangible shape seven years ago. Commissioners of eminent ability have since framed the municipal laws for a city which, in the next century, is destined to become the foremost on earth, not only in size but in wealth and in the highest development of civilization. The Governor signed the charter. To-day 3,200,000 people, who have been separated only by artificial barriers, who have had no real division of sentiment, no conflicting business or political interests, dwell together in one homogeneous community.

No prophetic eye is needed to foresee the future of the Greater New York. All the splendid cities of the world have attained their rank and eminence by annexation and consolidation. Population tends to the largest cities; all that is best tends to them, and from them proceed the influences most conducive to the general advancement.

The creation of the Greater New York is of the first importance to the yet greater United States. The man who casts his first vote this year will live to see 20,000,000 people dwelling in this metropolis of the world. Greater New York now has more room to grow.

The charter that Mr. Black signed yesterday will govern those who opposed some of its provisions. At the moment the charter was signed these citizens of Greater New York forgot their objections. Being Americans, they will bend all their energies to make this the ideal city.

The first Mayor of the greater city will be elected next November. His powers will be limited only by reason and prudence. The administration of the corporation of which he is the head will cost \$55,000,000 a year. He will be the choice of half a million or more voters. Already the opposing armies of these voters are being arrayed. May the result of the peaceful battle at the polls choose a Mayor who will honor Greater New York and whom Greater New York will honor.

THE SIGNING.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—What has been expected all along and what Speaker O'Grady implied in his closing speech to the Legislature, and what the Governor all but prophesied in his inaugural happened to-day at 11 o'clock, when it was announced that Governor Black had signed the Greater New York Charter bill.

Just when the Executive's signature was affixed is a matter of some little mystery. All day yesterday it was rumored that the bill would be made a law before night. At 9:30 this morning it was semi-officially certain that it had been done, and at 11 o'clock the news was sent out.

The date of the signing is May 4, and it is generally agreed that the Governor disposed of this momentous question before he took the 5 o'clock train to Troy yesterday afternoon. Strange to say, no memoranda accompanied the signing of the bill, as customary, and as was in this particular instance especially expected. It was rumored about the Executive Chamber, however, that to-morrow more than likely the Governor would issue in this form an extensive review of all the legislation connected with the bill, with a partisan apology or repudiation of the danger which many Republicans believe hovers around the enactment of the new law.

After Long Thought.
There is no doubt the Governor had given the bill long consideration, but there is also not much doubt that he has never felt there were any insuperable objections in its many sections that both he and the present dominant party could not conscientiously as good Republicans overcome.

The gubernatorial hand of fate has been manifest since the Charter Executive took office. Before he tapped the Assembly to its final adjournment Speaker James M. E. O'Grady thanked that body that Greater New York had become an accomplished fact, and signs both in and out of the Senate have ever shown that the course pointed by the great Republican pilot of lower Broadway would not be deviated from a single inch.

By the eternal fitness of things United States Senator Thomas C. Platt received the pen that signed the bill pushed mysteriously to a persistent finish by him.

To Harry C. Duval, private secretary of President Chamberlain, M. Dewey, goes the blotter that dried the machine-composed ink. The significance of this last bestowal has caused a multitude of gossip, up to and to-night no satisfactory explanation can be given for this favoring the New York Central Railroad.

Mementos Much Sought.
Other mementos have been bid for, including the inkstand and a full bottle of the same brand of writing fluid. They will probably not be distributed until official sanction is received from Washington. Governor Black is expected to give his consideration to the five supplementary bills accompanying the Greater New York legislation to-morrow or Friday. There is not the smallest medium of doubt that he will sign them all.

Approval of all course, outside of organization leaders' opinions, was received in the shape of congratulatory letters and telegrams to the Governor all day long. It is expected now that this, the most important thirty-day bill of the entire list

of 783, has been gotten over with the Governor will rush through the remainder in short order.

GREEN'S HISTORIC WORDS.

"The Father of the Charter" to the Commission Appointed Seven Years Ago.

Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York," addressed the commission created by the Legislature in 1890 to inquire into the subject of the consolidated metropolis. Here are some of his utterances, which will be historical:

"Cities are the crowns, the signs, the factors of empire."

"Standing at the portals of this northern continent, its representative city to the people of the world, the chief stage upon which have been and are to be presented many of the movements illustrating American progress, the field upon which are to be conducted the proceedings in which nation meets nation in commercial rivalry or in the various encounters which international contentions invite, the name of a great city is a tower of strength, and there is no good reason why this community and the country should not have the benefit of such prestige. In this regard magnitude is not a thing of vapory dimensions, but it is a solid, substantial and determining factor of which it would be folly to deny ourselves the use in important issues."

"There is but one historic, but one living name of general prevalence which has been and is used to dominate all this region. Names cannot be heralded in or heralded out of the world's vocabulary by decree. They derive currency from the circumstance that they are coined in the mind of history and bear the royal stamp of great events which they are marked to commemorate. That of New York, both at home and abroad, stands in high distinction among the names of American cities. It is a name of such magnitude and importance that much of the lustre of American progress in every field, has a vitality beyond the power of proclamation to extinguish."

GLEASON'S FIGHT BEGINS.

"Battle-Axe Pat" Starts His Political Machinery for the Mayoralty.

When Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, heard yesterday that Governor Black had signed the Greater New York bill he announced that his campaign for the office of the Mayor of the big city had opened.

The Mayor intends to make a thorough canvass of all the sections. He is very earnest in his intention to make a lively fight for the place. Part of his plan of campaign will be the holding of mass meetings and the organization of campaign clubs. Since he first announced himself as a candidate he has received many letters promising support for his cause.

In speaking of the matter last night he said: "Yes, when the Governor signed that bill he opened my campaign. It was as if he had opened an electric button and set my political machinery in motion. From now on I will be a busy man. I shall make speeches and introduce some original ideas in political campaigning."

"The politicians on the other side want to keep their eye on me. They will find me a lively opponent."

The Mayor said that he never doubted that he would be elected Mayor, and he has not been idle preparing to enter the Mayoralty race.

AN ARMY TO GUARD IT.

The New City Will Have a Police Force of Nearly Eight Thousand Men.

The police force of this superb city will be an army of 7,719 men; an army to preserve the peace. This army will be thus distributed:

	Police force.
New York.....	5,307
Brooklyn.....	2,221
Long Island City.....	68
Staten Island.....	43
Barrington, Greater New York will have more policemen than any city in the world, as shown by these tables:	
City.....	Population.
London.....	4,500,000
New York.....	3,200,000
Paris.....	2,500,000
Peking.....	1,400,000
Chicago.....	1,750,000
St. Petersburg.....	1,000,000
Kyushu.....	2,200

CITY EQUAL TO STATES.

Few States in the Union Have as Large a Population as Greater New York.

Of all the States in the Union only New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have a greater population than Greater New York. Here is a comparison with the population of some of the States:

	Population.
Greater New York.....	3,200,000
Alabama.....	1,900,000
California.....	1,900,000
Georgia.....	2,300,000
Kentucky.....	2,200,000
Texas.....	3,100,000

If the population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were united into a single State, its population would be less than that of Greater New York.



Governor Frank S. Black Signing the Greater New York Charter.

Andrew H. Green, Lauterbach, Wurster and Others Give Their Opinions on the Birth of the New Municipality.

Facts About the New Big City.

GREATER NEW YORK contains 167,000 buildings, of which 130,000 are residences. There are 1,300 miles of streets and 700 miles of sewers in Greater New York. Four hundred million gallons of water are daily consumed. The people of the greater city annually consume 10,200,000 gallons of ale, beer and porter. There are 100,000 arrests each year for intoxication and disorderly conduct. One hundred and eighty-six places of worship are in Greater New York. Nine hundred burglaries and housebreakings are annually committed in the city. Receipts of the theatres and music halls are \$2,500,000 a year. There are 125 miles of wharfage along the water front. Three thousand people meet violent deaths each year, exclusive of suicides. The United States owns \$40,000,000 worth of property in each city. Thirty-four fires occur each week in Greater New York. There are 712 newspapers. Twenty-four thousand more women than men offer inducements for settling in the greater city. The public debt will be about \$66 per capita. One out of every 200 families seeks relief from organized charity. At the present rate of increase the population should be 20,000,000 in 1946. A child is born every nine minutes, a human being dies every ten and a half minutes. There are 40,000 registered vehicles. One hundred and sixty-six banking houses are in business. There are 4,500 acres of public parks. These facts make Greater New York more important and interesting: The second city in area, the second city in population, the city with the greatest length of railroads, the city with the greatest number of ferries, the city with the greatest extent of wharfage for commerce, the city with the greatest warehouse capacity, the greatest manufacturing city, the city with the greatest number of office buildings and offices, the city with the greatest area of public parks, the city with the greatest area of primitive forests, the city with the best summer resorts, the city with the greatest length of cobble-stone pavements, the city with the greatest length of dirt roads, the city with the finest fishing grounds, the city with the greatest variety of wild animals and birds living in their natural state, the city with the longest and greatest extent of oyster beds. Stretch its surface and elevator roads in a line, and they would reach far beyond Chicago. The elevated roads alone would extend beyond Albany. It is 143 miles to Albany, and there are 156 miles of elevated tracks. The assessed valuation of the Greater City is \$2,746,822,942; it paid \$5,800,000 in State taxes last year and \$94,000,000 for local government. The city is thirty-five miles long as the crow flies, and nineteen miles wide at its widest point. Two hundred and fifty thousand strangers come into the city every day, except Sunday. Placed shoulder to shoulder, all the inhabitants of the city would stretch a thousand miles across the country. Two by two, they would extend along the New York Central tracks to Niagara Falls. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world. Its real estate could not be bought for \$5,000,000,000. Its personal property aggregates an equal sum in value. It will interest bicyclers to learn there are 100 miles of asphalt pavements. The ocean plays on the Greater City's shores; wild geese and ducks are shot within its boundaries.

NOW that the Greater city has been fairly started on its way by the pen of Governor Black, it is of interest to know how prominent citizens, politicians, business men and citizens generally, view the situation. Here is what some of them have to say regarding the charter; their opinions and their suggestions as to government under its provisions.

Andrew H. Green, "the father of the charter," in common with the great majority of those who have favored the passage of this measure, I look with great and unalloyed pleasure upon its final becoming a law. It will be a benefit in every way. Not only will it at once make New York the second city in the world, but it will undoubtedly result in making it in time the first and the greatest. It will be a benefit to all social, mercantile and commercial interests.

The result is, of course, a matter of great gratification to myself personally. I began the fight for this Greater New York almost thirty years ago, in 1868. The struggle has been a long one, but all who have interested themselves in it must feel that the result will repay the years of labor.

There may be some necessary changes to make, in matters of detail. It would be strange if so complicated a measure, designed for the government of three cities, a half-dozen towns and several counties, could be made perfect on a first trial. But I do not know of any specific points that could be bettered, and whatever they may be they can easily be cared for as they arise.

The power, the wealth, the controlling influence of these united communities will be greatly enhanced, and I look forward to years of prosperity, of continued progress and of intellectual growth.

Edward Lauterbach—Governor Black's signature to the Greater New York charter creates the second greatest city in the world. His first today is the last essential act in accomplishing the marvelous achievement for securing the national Government on questions of finance, of railroad development, of protection alike to labor interests and to capital, eager to develop foreign and domestic commerce and to strengthen the American merchant marine so that the wharves and piers and the shipping of this great harbor may be glorified by the uniform display of the Stars and Stripes, instead of the Union Jack of England, the tri-color of France or the flag of Germany, as is now the case, then will the prophecy of greatness of our beloved city be easily accomplished.

Mayor Wurster—I expected this. I cannot say now any more than I have said before, that the charter merely provides a method by which the people of the Greater New York will be governed. As to any immediate effect, I cannot see how it can come in. We will proceed to do our duty, until the first of the year, when the new law goes into effect.

J. S. T. Stranahan, "Brooklyn's foremost citizen"—The signing of the bill should have no immediate decided effect on the community. You know we Brooklynites have had a steadfast faith in the ultimate consolidation of the twin cities, so we have grown used to the idea. Of course, there may be public officials who have the anxious seat, but the great fact remains that we are the Imperial city, and therefore I rejoice.

excelling the greatness of the Eastern Hemisphere.

It is fortunate that at the birth of this new empire the destinies of America and of the State of New York are in the hands of Republicans, actuated by the liberal, safe and progressive principles of the Republican party.

If the great city shall, as I hope may be the case, and as I know will be the fact if Republicans shall stand firmly by their Republicanism, become dominated and regulated by a Republican local administration in harmony with the national Government, on questions of finance, of railroad development, of protection alike to labor interests and to capital, eager to develop foreign and domestic commerce and to strengthen the American merchant marine so that the wharves and piers and the shipping of this great harbor may be glorified by the uniform display of the Stars and Stripes, instead of the Union Jack of England, the tri-color of France or the flag of Germany, as is now the case, then will the prophecy of greatness of our beloved city be easily accomplished.

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Departmental Machinery of the Mighty City and the Way It Will Be Run.

New York's Next Mayor Will Have the Appointive Power to Nearly as Many Offices as the President.

UNDER the charter which Governor Frank S. Black signed yesterday, Greater New York's government is separated into sixteen divisions, each of which is the Executive Department, over which a Mayor presides. The term of office of the Chief Executive is four years, and his salary \$15,000 a year.

The divisions of city government are as follows:

Elective.
Mayor and Comptroller.
President of the Municipal Council and Legislative Department.

Administrative.
Law, Police, Parks, Buildings, Public Charities, Correction, Fire, Docks and Ferries, Taxes and Assessments, Education and Health.

Judiciary.
City Court of New York.

Municipal Court of the City of New York.

Inferior court of criminal jurisdiction.

The legislative department is styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New York." It is divided into a Council and a Board of Aldermen. The Council will consist of twenty-nine members, one of which shall be president, who shall be elected by the votes on the general municipal ticket.

The term of office of the Councilmen is four years, the president receiving a salary of \$5,000 and the members \$1,000 a year.

The Greater New York is divided into ten Council Districts, five of them in New York proper, three in Brooklyn and one each in Queens and Richmond boroughs.

Three Councilmen are to be elected from each of the eight New York and Brooklyn districts, and two each from Queens and Richmond. The Mayor will be a member ex-officio of the Council. In case of vacancy in the Mayoralty office the president of the Council becomes Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen will consist of sixty-one members, one from each Assembly District within Greater New York. The term of office is two years, and the salary \$1,000 a year. The Board will elect one of its members president.

The third elective officer is the Comptroller, who is elected for a term of four years, at an annual salary of \$10,000.

Elective Department Salaries.
This makes the total elective salary list as follows:

Mayor.....	\$15,000
Comptroller.....	10,000
President City Council.....	5,000
Sixty-one Councilmen.....	61,000
Twenty-eight Councilmen.....	42,000

Total salary list.....\$133,000

The first Mayor of Greater New York will have the direct and indirect appointment of nearly as many offices as a President of the United States.

Owing to the fact that under the charter the heads of departments may use their discretion in regard to making up the civil list, creating new offices and employing additional men, as the exigencies of the work may warrant, it is impossible to state accurately the number of persons who will hold offices under the first Greater New York government. A conservative estimate places the civil list at about 24,000, exclusive of public school teachers.

The civil list will be paid in fees and salaries not far from \$25,000,000. About one-third of this enormous sum will be paid to members of the Police and Fire Departments.

On January 1, 1898, the charter of Greater New York will go into effect. Its operation will necessitate many changes in the workings of the departments of municipal government. These changes will be chiefly noticeable in the departments of Finance, Public Improvements, Taxes and Assessments and Education.

From the heads of some of the present departments in regard to such changes, together with the civil list of the departments as constituted under the charter, are given:

Department of Finance.

To the Editor New York Journal:

If the Governor signs the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the

Comptroller of New York to issue bonds to pay the salaries of expert accountants, which I firmly believe he will do, I will immediately appoint them and ascertain the indebtedness of the several localities to be included in the Greater New York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

Comptroller.

Comptroller—Term, four years; salary, \$10,000, and additional compensation.

Deputy Comptroller—Salary, \$8,000.

The Comptroller will appoint as many clerks and assistants as may be necessary, and may fix all salaries.

Finance Department Bureau.

Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of City Markets, and Deputies; salary to be fixed.

Receiver of Taxes, salary \$5,000.

Collector of Assessments and Arrears, salary \$4,000.

Auditors of Accounts, number and salaries to be fixed.

City Chamberlain, bond \$300,000, salary \$12,000 and no more. He may appoint deputies, with salaries to be fixed by Municipal Assembly.

Public Improvements.

To the Editor New York Journal:

So far as I know there is no reorganization of this department contemplated.

Under the terms of the Greater New York charter several of the bureaus in this department will be separate departments, each with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor. These several departments will be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Improvements.

HOWARD PAYSON WILD.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Public Works Departments.

Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies and Bridges.

Officers.

President of the Board, term 6 years, salary \$8,000.

Subordinates, term 6 years.

Vice-President, salary \$4,000.

Commissioner of Water Supply, salary \$7,500.

Commissioner of Highways, salary \$7,500.

Commissioner of Sewers, salary \$7,500.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning, salary \$7,500.

Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, salary \$7,500.

Law Department.

Corporation Counsel—Term, four years; salary, \$15,000. He may appoint as many assistants as are necessary and fix salaries. He is required to maintain offices in the borough of Brooklyn, and may also maintain one in the other boroughs.

Department of Parks.

Three Commissioners—Terms, two, four and six years respectively for commissioners first appointed; thereafter six years; salaries, \$5,000.

Department of Buildings.

Board of Buildings, three Commissioners, first appointees holding office for two, four and six years respectively. Salary for Commissioner of Manhattan and Bronx, \$7,000; Kings, \$7,000; Queens and Richmond, \$3,000. Will appoint subordinates and fix salaries.

Public Charities.

Board of Public Charities, three Commissioners, terms two, four and six years respectively. Salary of Commissioners for Manhattan and Bronx and Kings and Queens, \$7,500; Richmond, \$2,500.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner, term six years, salary, \$7,500. He shall have an office in Brooklyn, and may establish other offices, appoint deputies, superintendents, wardens, clerks, etc.

Docks and Ferries.

Board of Docks, three Commissioners; terms two, four and six years, respectively; salaries—president, \$6,000; Commissioners, \$5,000. They shall appoint subordinates and fix salaries.

Taxes and Assessments.

Board of Taxes and Assessments, president and four members; terms of president, four years; of others, one, two, three and four years respectively. Salaries, president, \$8,000; members, \$6,000. The Board may appoint deputies not to exceed forty in number.

Department of Education.

Board of Education, nineteen members, appointed as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, eleven members; Brooklyn, six members; one member each from Richmond and Queens. The members shall hold office for two years.

School Boards, term begins on February 1; for New York, twenty-one members; for Brooklyn, forty-five members; and boards composed of nine members each for the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, to be named by the Mayor on the third Wednesday in January, 1898.

Department of Health.

Board of Health, composed of president of the Board of Police, Health Officer of the Port and three Commissioners of Health, two of whom shall have been physicians of not less than ten years' practice.

The Health Commissioner who is not a physician shall act as president. Terms of office two, four and six years, respectively.

Judiciary.

Justices of the City Court of New York—Number, 25; terms, ten years; salary, \$6,000, except three Justices in Queens and two in Richmond, whose salaries shall be \$5,000.

Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction; term, ten years; salary, \$6,000; Queens and Richmond, \$5,000.

The City Court of New York is to be continued until the expiration of the respective terms of the Justices, after which it shall be elected for a term of ten years.

Police Department.

To the Editor New York Journal:

I do not care to say what will be done in the way of preliminary work toward the consolidating of the various police departments. The matter has not been officially brought before the Board. Everything that is necessary will be done, and it will be made public in due time. I cannot say whether the matter will be brought before the Board at its next meeting or not.

FRANK MOSS,

President of the Police Board.

Board of Police (bi-partisan), four Commissioners, one of whom shall be president; term, four years; salary, \$5,000.

Chief of Police—Salary, \$6,000.

Fire Deputy Chief—Salary, \$5,000.

Ten Inspectors—Salaries, \$3,500.

Captains—One to each fifty patrolmen; salaries, \$2,750.

Surgeons—Not to exceed forty in number; salaries, \$3,000.

Sergeants—Four to each fifty patrolmen; salaries, \$2,000.

Roundsmen—Not to exceed one to each fifty patrolmen.

Horsemen of Police—Not to exceed two for each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; \$1,000.

The pay of 6,382 patrolmen is graded, running from \$1,400 for policemen of the first grade, to \$800 for men of the seventh grade.

Bureau of Elections.

(Under control of the Board of Police Officers.)

Superintendent—Term, five years; salary, \$6,000; superintendent for Kings, \$4,000; superintendent for Richmond, Queens and Bronx, \$1,500.